### FROM CHARLESTOV, via NEW-ORLEANS.

Organization of the Southern Convention.

NO NOMINATION in the REGULAR CONVENTION

CHARLESTON, May 1-P. M. The Son hern Convention has organized, with Mr.

Bayard of Delaware, for permanent President. There is no prospect of a ballot being taken to-night in the regular Convention.

### The Washington Democrats Advise Against Secession.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860. Many of the Southern Members of Coogress have sent dispatches to Coarleston urging the Southern mempers pot to remain seceders, but to go back, control the Convention, and prevent the nomination of Douglas by presenting the name of Pearce of Md., Hunter of Vs., or Late of Oregon. The proceedings of yester day have caused interse excitement at the capital, and all eyes and thoughts are on Charleston. [Express.

# Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Puesday, May 1, 1860. The Municipal election passed off very questly There was a drenching rain during the day. Great interest was felt by the Dego rats in the news from Charleston and to-day's proceedings were anxiously but vainly awaited.

# Metaodist Quadrennial Conference.

Methodist Quadrensial Conference.

BUFFALO, Thesday, May 1, 1860.

The quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its sessions in this city to-day. Bishop Morris of Cincinnati is President. There are '88 delegates in attentance.

The Conference is to both daily sessions from \$30 a.m. to 12 m. This morning a session was occupied in perfecting the organization, electing secretaries, &c.

P. M.—The threenth delegated General Conference convened rate the morning in St. James Half, in this city. Bishops Morris, James, Scott, Parker, and Ames were present, and at 9 a.m. the venerable Bishop, the Rev. Thomas A. Norris, called the conference to otder. Religious services of an impressive character followed, which were participated in by the presiding Bishop, Bishop James, the Rev. Alfred Braosen of Wiscorsin, and the Rev. Charles B. Tippet of Baltimo e.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the last The Secretary and Assessed Secretaries of the last General Conference were invited to come for vard and act as Secretaries of this Conference till it be organ-ized, which they did.

The list of conferences was then called.

No delegates were present from the Vermont Con

Objection was made by Mr. Brunson to the admis sion of the lifteen delegales from the Wisconsin Con-ference, on the ground of in proper means being em-ployed to secure the election of a fifth delegate from that Conference.

The matter was tabled till the Conference was permanenily organized.

Bishop Mor.is decided that the first four delegates from the Wisconsin Conference were entitled to their

seats.

The list of delegates was then called. Two bundred and twenty-one de legates were elected.

The Conference proceeded to the election of Secretary by a hand vote and Dr. H. H. Harries of the Delaware Conference, and Secretary of the last General Conference, was elected

B. Griffin of the New-York Conference, Dr. Cox of

the Pittebur, h Conference, E. R. Cook of the Wesconstr Conference, and A. N. Fellmore of the East Tengesset Conference were elected Assistant Secretaries, who assumed the duties of their office.

The time of daily meet by was fixed at 8:30 a.m.,

# Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Fore-day, May 1, 1869.
The Legislature begins its session here to mo row The Legislature begins its session here to mo row. To-night the Republicats of the two Houses met in To-night the Republicats of the two Houses met in To-night The Senate nominated Hirsm Goodwin of Litchfield County for President protein, and David D. Heng of the same county for Clerk. In the House centers O. II Perry of Farifield was nominated for Seaker the held the same office has year, Daniel E. Hole mb of Hartford County was nominated for First Clerk, Cytur Northrop of Fairfield County for Second Clerk, and Carangton & Hotenkies for State Printers.

# The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, May 1, 1860. The Staffe mad, from Pawnee Fork arrived to The S Lis Fé mail, from Pawnee Fark arrived today. The conductor repurs the rold alive with emigrants, who were setting along well. The grees is
not very good but they can obtain corn some three
hundred miles out. There has been no through mal
since the 4th of last month, and there is no telling
when one will arrive, as there are not yet enthered
all liers on the plants to afford an export. Two companies of United States Infantry were left at Collinwood. They are to be stateded at Pawnee Fork.

# Railroad Accident,

ALBANY Tu-sday, May 1, 1860.
At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the morning way-freight and passenger train from Ne - Yors, ran off the track wittin a mile of this city, owing to the displacement of a switch. Three of the freight cars were thrown down an embankmen tweety feet bigh, shattering them to pieces. The I complied old not go down in the oitch, and the engineer and breman escaped with-

the often, and the engineer and breman escaped with-out in jury. No passet gers in jured. The new City Gore nament was in angurated this evening. Mr. Toacker, the new Democratic Mayor, delivered a long inaugural. A new set of city officers were chosen, all Democra s.

# Fire at Warren, Ohio.

A fire at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, yesterday opsumed most of the harden consumed most of the business part of the town. The particulars are not known. the loss is heavy.

# Passengers per John L. Stephens. St Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, May 1, 1809. The following is a list of the passengers per the steamship John L Stephens, which left Sun Francis o

steamship John L. Stephene, which left Sin Francis of far Pansins on April 29:
Dr. Tenbrook and servant, Rev. F. C. Ewen, wife, and three children; A. D. Briss Lieut N. Wyddfie and wife. Lieut. Wellier, Mr. Tubbs and wife, Mrs. F. Adams, L. C. Frech, John Muller, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Infact, and servant; Mrs. George H. Merrison infant, and servant; W. L. Ly, L. Gomeck, J. S. Gren and caughter, P. C. Beackert, W. F. Janes, D. Koeler, Mrs. John I. Watson, Mrs. S. A. schneerer, P. W. Scribner, Mrs. A. W. Rice, E. et. Pa ker, Mrs. Pietre pont, Mr. Budding and wife, Mrs. E. B. Holman, Mrs. C. S. Borce, S. Moffedder, N. G. Eeed, Mrs. Cladwin and Infant, A. F. Dunney wife and child, F. S. Thempson and wife, John Mocalibe, Mrs. F. McAl is and two geniform, Mrs. B. H. Sterling and child, Saues London, Mrs. N. Jesend child, Niss. George Nye and coild, Mad. P. C. St. Mrs. Nye and child, Niss. George Nye and coild, Mad. P. C. St. George Nye and coild, Mad. P. C. St. Conn. L. F. Dryden, wife and two children, Valley, and brather, W. Green, W. Halshion, C. K. Godwin, L. J. Foster, Mrs. Legate and two children, S. Kline.

Markets.

New Orleans, May 1.—Corrow quiet; rales to-day, 5.500 below; Middling, 164 of lot; sales of law three days, 14,500 below; receipts of three days, 7.500 below, arginst 4.10 in some time law year. Increased receipts at this port, 452 000 below; do at all be ports 700,810 below. Works in in fair to fully fair, 61 of 74. Conv. firm at 71382s. Molarsus 76 287c for prime Flows steady at \$5 85 20 \$6. Pork firm at \$1.8 for Mer. Francer on Cotton to Liverpool, 5-364. Excussion angles red.

# THE DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: The complaints made by many members of the refusal of Postmasters to distribute packages speeches sent to their Post-Offices, led me to lay the matter before the Post Office Department for an official decision on the subject, which, for the information of the public, I send you anaexed. It may be better understood when I add that, in order to save unnecessafe trankit in the mails, speechs—after being ir asked and directed—are generally tied up in packages of 30 and directed—are generally tied up in packages of 30 or 30; and that many Postmasters refuse to cut the strings when they reach their offices, and to distribute them individually, but insist in handing them over to wheever to outside speech of the package is directed, and letting him distribute all of them as best he may.

Respectfully yours, Respectfully yours,

P. O. DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, April 16, 1860.

Sin: In answer to vour inquiry of to day, I have the hotor to inform you that the regulation of the Depart ment allows of speeches being sent in packages franked separately and tied up; and, on arrival at the Post-Office addressed, it is the daty of the Postmuster, it they are addressed to different individuals, to delive they are addressed to different incivionars, to deliver them accordingly. If they are only franked and not addressed they may be taken out, addressed, and returned to the office for delivery there; but they can-not be remailed free to another office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General
The Hon. S. Colpax, Chaltman Com. P. O. and P. R.

THE SOUTHERN STAMPEDE.

Mr. SLIDELL'S PROGRAMME.

HOW IT FELL THROUGH.

# THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION

## MORE SECESSION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860. The whole movement yesterday astonished the browing ones. Late on Sanday night Mr Stidell and his managers gave assurances through Mr. Cochrane to the New-York d-legation, that if the programme of adopting the Cincinnati Platform, voting down the other resolutions of the minority, and then proceeding to a nomination was carried out, all would be well and the Convention saved But Mr. Stidell and his macagere, who had majoly produced the original discord, could not control the elements. They promes d Alabama to go with her if she seceded, but lab red to prevent the secession, and with what effect has been seen. Toe Southern delegations were also assured on Sunday night upon a count of noses, that the Douglas vote would rever exceed 148 including New-York, unless they adopted him. Hince it was urged that they should remain in the Convention as the means of controlling the nemination. They knew, too, that New York was ready to take Mr. Gutaria at the proper moment, and a majority of the Penasylvaris delegation had signified the same inclination The figures were considered too close for safety by the Southern leaders, and they refused to change front, as the Northern wing was withing to do, after both had agreed to make the platform first.

The Southern movement is somewhat impaired in inflaence by the supposed leaderstip of Mr. Yancey, who has always been considered an extremist. He and Mr. Rbett exulted over the work in the Convention yesterday as a triumph of their peculiar dectrines.

The Delegates of Virginia will endeaver to mediate between the jarring factions, but her power is greatly impair | with the South.

No movement will be made by the Southern Con vention until the nomination is made by the other section. Mr. Yancey advises prudence in every step, 'eeling that he has taken a responsibility which may be repudiated by the people.

A large number of Soutsern delegates left las night and this morning, feeling no further interest in the proceedings of the Southern Opposition Convention.

Georgia will recommend Sam Houston to the Ballimore Convention.

Ten o'clock, a. m -All the remaining delegate from Arkensas but Mr. Flournoy have secoded, and the Kentucky and Virginia delegations have just retired to consult.

11 o'clock a. m.-Mr. Cook has just proposed that the Convention proceed to a ballot for a candidate for the Presidency at 2 p. m , and the proposition is now under consideration.

## REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

The floor and north gallery of the Convention were literally inundated with ladies, and the south and west galleries masse i with spectators.

The President's table was lined with bouquets The seats of the seceding delegates were filled with South Carolina ladies.

The Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina delegates were in their seats. The Convention was called to order at 101 o'clock,

and a prayer for union and harmony was offered by the Rev. Mr. Inpersoll. Mr. Richa deon of Illinois inquired what was the

business in order. The President stated that three separate metions to er the platform resolutions were p time of adjournment yesterday, and that Mr. Merrick of Lilinois was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Betning, of Georgia, rose to a privileged ques tion stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed a series of resolutions, the first of which instructed the chairman of the delegation to inform the President of the Convention that they could no longer participate in the proceedings of this Convention. He added that they would now

The resolution was signed by twenty-four delegates. Four more delegates subsequently retired with them, on the ground that they fo t compelled to act with the mijority. Eight other de ega es remain in the Con vertica.

Arkanasa then presented their protest and withdrew. Mr. Frwing of Tennessee asked leave for that dele-

ation to retire for consulation. Mr. Walker of Virginia asked leave for that delegalon to retire for the purpose of consultation with some of the retiring delegates of the South.

A portion of the Maryland delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

A portion of the Kentucky delegation announced that they had no desire to retire.

The North Carolina delogation asked leave to retire

for consultation. Mr. Coben of Georgis, one of the remaining dele-

gates, proceeded to address the Convention. From early n anhood be had been in the front ranks of those who had been foremost of the extremist sect of the S ate Rights School; yet he was here after the majority of his associates had retired. He had been induced to remain here in the hope that the cup of conciliation may not be deshed to the earth. While he was with there who retired in sentiment, he had chosen to remain and make an effort for peace and union. There was no division of sentiment at the South, and there never had been any division except as a question of time. The South is in eurosat. He could see in this civ gion and di-traction of the Democratic party a ripple that would swell to a ways, and carry to the Presidential chair the arch-fiend of Black Republicanism. His appeal for conciliation and compromise was most im pressive. He concluded by declaring that he intended to remain in the Convention until the last feather was placed on the camel's back, and then he would be

among the foremost to leave it. Mr. Flournoy of Arkansas said his advice was never o give up the ship, but to call up the crew and face the storm. He had been reared amid the institution. He believed Slavery a benefit to master and slave. All be had in the world was the product of slave labor. and therefore he trusted he was above surpicion. He be leved that his Southern friends had acted wrong in this matter; that the South cannot be united on the ground they have taken, and that they will not be

metained by their constituents. Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania was opposed to here speeches on either side. If there are more dele sations prepared to leave, let them go. They have alnade up their minds, and we have made up our minds. We wish to proceed to business. This is all we have received up to the hour of going to press.

The Sailing of the America. HOSTON, Taceday, May 1, 1860.

The Royal Mail steamship America sails at about 91 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 7 a. m.

# THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. | THE SECEDING CONVENTION.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE SECEDERS.

Acion Depending on Douglas's Nomination.

THE NEW-YORK SOFT-SHELLS DENOUNCED.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860. St. Andrew's Hall was througed last night by the

Southern delegates and others, and the excitement was of the most intense description. Mr. Smith of Alabama proposed that the meeting

adjourn to the open air, as the Hall was evidently too small to hold all that desired to take part in the procoodings.

Mr. Yancey rose to speak, and was greeted with the most deafening appliase. He said that this was a great crisis, and should be imaggurated with calmness and deliberation He proposed that all should retire from the Hall except the delegates. They could then organize with due deliberation, and afterward they would meet their friends in front of the City Hall, and address them on the momentons questions at issue.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky said he came here to deliberate with the seceding delegates from the Slave States, and that business could not be done as a meet ing. They had most important business to transact. and it should be attended to immediately, before the lest fatal act was consummated.

Mr. Yatrey moved that Mr. Bayard of Delaware take the chair, but he excused himself on account of

physical inability. John C. Preston of South Carolina was called to the chair, and ably and eloquently addressed the meeting, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon bim. He considered this a great occasion -a movement of the constitutional lovers of this Republic. We only know, he said, the imperiled institutions of our country, and we are here to preserve our rights and to redress our wrangs. If we had submitted quietly to the prinst proceedings of the Convention we have left, we would have done that which would have driven us from the land our forefathers gave us; we would have had denied to us the liberty they fought for, and uttimately we would have been driven from the spot in which their sacred ashes repose. Mr. Preston spoke at considerable length, and was repeatedly loudly

Mr. Yancey then took the floor, and stated his views on the position occupied by the Southern delegates. We appear here simply as citizens of the State in which we live. We were sett to the National Demoeratic Convention as delegates, but our mission has been filled, and we retire as mere citizens from the late National Convention, for it is a mere sectional gather-

A few Southern delegates still remain there, but it in the hope of being able to induce the majority to for go their Black Republican purposes that I now p opose that we shall take no action at present, but remain here to watch the proceedings of that body of which we were recently members. Should they nom inate Stephen Arnold Donglas, it will then become ou duty to present or recommend to the people of the United States, cancidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on a fair, just and Cons itu tional basis, and therefore a Southern basis. No ac tion, however, should be taken by the seceding dele gates until the proper time arrived.

Mr. B. vard of Delaware did not regard the influence that overraled principle in the National Convention so much as the spirit of Black Republicanism that existed there for power and plunder-the corruption and bargaits of a general scramble for office. He was very severe on the New-York Soft Shell delegation, who esme bere, he said, professing a desire to join in such a nomination as would suit the South-but just so soon as they were given their seats, they turned their backs upon the South. He trusted that other States would withdraw from that Convention, and that it would be naterly obsolved He did not consider that the seceders had the power to make regular nominations, but he would recommend it it should be found necessary, that they should join in the recommendation of some suitable candidates, with a written address to their constituents.

Mr. Mathews, of Louisians, in behalf of his dele ration, asked that no action should be taken by this body until we see if instead of eight States, we do not to morrow number fifteen, and perhaps seventeen States. We should wait until we see what is done tomorrow, and we should do nothing hastily until we hear from those Sin'es who asked for an adjournment in order that they might have an opportunity to con-

sult as to the course they should pursue.

A call of the S ares was then made, and when New-York was reached Dr. Skinner of the New York Hard Scell delegation responded. He said the delegation he represented came here to attend a National Convention, and had been sitting out in the cold for eight days having been deprived of their scate by fraud and in justice. He was a Hard-Shell, and the difference between a Hard-Shell and a Soft Shell was that the former encrificed place for principles, and the latter principles for place. He had no doubt but that Mayor Wood would have been here if he had known of the

Delaware was called, and Mr. Bayard and one other delegate came forward and responded in behalf of

Maryland was called, but no answer was given Virginia was called, and Mr. Fisher responded, saying that there will be more of that State here. H also stated that he had sent an invitation to Mayor Wood to be here.

South Carolina was called, when Mr. Read of that State came forward, saying that he was one of the three whose names were not signed to the protest. He bed hesitated about leaving the Convention, in the hope of securing harmony; but wherever goes Alabama there the Carolinas will go also; and he was satisfied that Georgia will be with us before to-morrow, and he hoped, also, every other Southern State.

Georgia was called, when Mr. Lamar responded as a delegate from that State, and said that he believed a large majority of his delegation before t

morrow morning will enrol their names. Florida responded that the entire delegation wa present.

All the seceding States signed the roll, and the meet ing accounted to meet at such time to day as the Chairman may call them together.

The meeting then adjourned to the City Hall, where Mr. Yancey addressed a large meeting.

The Southern seceders have appointed a Committee

on Organization, and meet at noon to-day, when an organization will be perfected. The Douglas men profess to be perfectly satisfied

with the result, declaring that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiment of the States. The Wood delegation have all joined the secodors.

-One Dr. Byam was recently invited to leave the town of Mount Vernon, Wisconsin, and left accordingly; but he went only as far as Madison, where he brought suit against the people who turned him out, and recovered a verdict of \$330, which carried costs The damages he inflicted were more than equal to those which he received.

-Mrs. Macrendy, the Shakespeareian reader, it appears has for many yours made it her practice to visit Insone Asylums and read to the inmates. She has recently visited the Utica Asylum. Some five years ago she made one of her visits to this institution, and two years afterward she was met in Rochester by a young hady who told her that while an inmate of the Asylum her case was regarded as hopeless; but on listening to Mrs. M.'s reading she "passed from a sphere of darkness into light," and was sane again. What a reward was this for Mrs. M! And it is not the only one of a like character.

FROM DELAWARE.

THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN THE

STATE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune LEWES, Del., April 20, 1860. That the tendency of matters generally is to muta

tion, is an atem which requires nothing confirm dory from our er; and that this universal principle of change perades the political world as well, with a direction met commonly to the promotion of a progressive rovement of affairs, is a truth equally demoretrab .

Certainligetrations of these propositions are afforded by the esse of public centiment in Delaware, regarding the politial questions of the day, all occasioned by th moderate discussion of those questions. Comparing the condion of Republicanism in this Commonwealth as it waevidenced four years ago, with its attitude at present and this alight re-respective glance will prepare on readily to admit that agitation is not only necessar but indispensable to reform, and that the in berent lift of thing a consequent upon it is to improve ment, ad also that the fact of human affairs becomin, e at k ceasionally, and losing their proper balance for a timels no just reason why their equilibrium should not evatually be restored; the agitative element in men ithe material from which the ballast is derived.

It a matter of general surgrise what a marked the Epublicans, so far as the popular opinion of the Oppeition in this State is concerned; the change that sentuent has undergone of late, is sensible indeed, and is arearnest of what is to follow in the lapse of time, if propious circums ances centinue to develop the cause, are atting untoward intervers. At the last Presidentil canvass, the leaven which was infused into the body politic has nearly leavened the entire mass, charging as it were its essence, and imparting some elemnts which it was thought impract cable to endow elemnts which it was thought impracticable to endow it wis so amply, within such a brief period of time. Thegerm which was then planted in a cost that many behived to be totally uncongenial and illy adapted to its rowth, sprang up at first as a very tender and recele shoot, requiring the attends to are and attention to preent its untimely decay and death by some unfortunate circumstance, but has since by a judicious system of ulture, been gradea by and insitiously thriving and speading, until at present, it has become of goodly prportions, with remifications extending into the remitest sections of the State, and even in the southern action, where such a result was not auticipated so mtest sections of the State, and even in the scathera prion, where such a result was not acticipated so sen, its growth and increase has become so apparent that its friends have great cause for gratulation inamed as it gives premise of affording more generally if finite, which have be retofore been produced only in a indifferent quantity; and though those fruits are not rapicert in the conversion of the enter ranks of the apperation, the yield is far, and is destined ere long to become much more abundant.

specifien, the conversion of the calver ranks of the appreciation, the yield is far, and is destined ere long to become much more abundant.

If this is figura ive, i is not hyperbole; it re juires but an acquaintace with our political affairs and their workings to assure any ore that this is essentially so. Man, and many of them deeply imbused with Republical loctrites, may be found in every School Datr et, and an every nook of the Sare; and their numerical strength is such as to awaken not a little apprehension on the part of their opponents, who, fearful of the ultimate success of these principles, do not full to see in events transpiring around them indications of waining power, and the necessity in the order of na ure of ultering the doleful cry "the scepter has departed from Judah." The majority of the leaders, particularly in the lower counties, have not yet defined their position, and taken their places in the racks; they have their pepularity to retain, and are yet doubtful as to the cegive of favor the move will meet. They are very like the pirce, they don't say much, but keep up a d—l of a thinking. In this the masses, loss given to consulting expediency, and more to the unqualified expression of their views, have forestailed them.

A ready have the Remaidicans in Delaware material

ression of their views, have forestailed them.

A ready have the Republicans in Delaware materiel from which to form an organization likely to be formidable, and they have the assurance that fresh accessions. sicts, day by day, are found in their ranks; their cause is one marked by progress; there has been no retro-grade movement; and, though we be no prophet nor is one marked by progress; there has been no retrograde movement; and, though we be no prophet nor the son of a prophet, nei her much given to foretalling events, yet we precise that, should this cause increase in favor in the same ratio as it has witch the past four years, the next crresponding lapse of years will witness the Republicans the dominant party in the State, and especially will this be the case should the Republicans elect their President the coming campaign. This will bring many over who had previously stood about, from some secret and indefinable dread of some remote and improbable contingencies. It is the deliberate conviction of many that this party with us will shortly be able to escume an independent a titade, and material it to. The evidences of the times point strough that way. Make the primary principles of the Republican platform—the opposition to the extension of Slavery—purely the issue, the approaching can vast and the results would demonstrate that this party was by no means weak; and, although it will be impossible wholly to ignore this issue in Delaware, we have no dester as present to vote squarely upon this text, preferring to defer it to some more fitting opportunity, hoping in the mean term to be one more fitting opportunity, hoping in the mean term the local reduction.

it to some more fitting opportunity, hoping in the mean time that local politics will assist us as, in some quar-ters, the other party is split up in factions—not divided As a proof that the party is emerging from the mist which aforetime enveloped it, and is advancing stead-ly, it may be said that a Convention of the People's Perty of the S are was called to meet at Dover about

three weeks ago to determine the propriety of sending delegates to the Bultimore Convention. One significentrate to the Baltimore Convention. One significant fact was that reveral hundreds in Sussex were not represented at all, having no sympathy with the movers in that measure. The result of the meeting, as we had foreseen, was that they resolved not to send delegates. This shows the direction of the wind. It was gates. This shows the direction of the wind. It was then and there said by one man, without any authority, that a minority of the People's Par y of Sussex opposed sanding delegates to Chicago; and on the other hand it was declared by a prominent politician from this county that he believed a great majority of the party here—nine tenths we think was the estimate—ravored representation at Clicago; and he was very nearly correct, for he had enjoyed every opportunity of acquairting himself with the itate of feering prevailed. Those members who were disastiched at the left Those members who were also attached at the turn things took and there were a left complained that the Republicane took presented of the Convention At all we me, all resolutions locating to the obscurage ment of he Ba timer. Convention by representation, were voted down, one by one. It was then resolved that the People's Party should not be held responsible as a party for the memorias which were likely to be adopted by the Re, uniform with reference to a probable epiceention at Chicago.

Another ques ion now remains upon the tapis—should delegates be sent to Chicago? This will be decidedly shortly, as a Sate Convention will soon be called, at which Corwin and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present. Another ovidence, if any were wanting of the advance in the party creed,

speakers are expected to be present. A cother evidence, if any were wasting of the advance in the party creed, is that we were shown a list a few days age, which embraced the names of a great many of the prominent nen of the middle and lower counties, favoring the call for a meeting to appoint delegates to the Republican Convention. Many of these individuals are extensive s aveloiders, and the names of all were procured without any difficulty. From all this it is apparent that a general disposition actuated the Opposition to beat the Sh-m-Democracy by any means in their power, and that whatever benest appliances may be at hand and necessary to effect this very desirable object, they will use them with a very clear their jower, and that whatever benest appliances may be at hand and recessary to effect this very desirable object, they will use them with a very clear conscience, whether the levera be Republicanism, Mosammedanism or Boddhim, this is the feeling that prempts them, and they will not be likely to become an, hence at names which they choose to define as seems most appropriate to them, they will be afflicted with few qualme of that inward monitor, respecting the terms by which they may be designated, for it is the beinfort mary that a majority of the Opposition element in the State is opposed to the extension of Savery; so it is immaterial to them whether they favor its restriction under one name or another.

To evidence what a contingency their enumes antici-

To evidence what a contingency their enumies acticipate, and what power and toffeeces they would assume for them in the event of success, an influential Democratic leader remarked, a short time ago, in a conversation with us, that should the Republicans get the upper head in the Sate, they would aboltionize it within five years; he meant, we prestain that they would manufacte it, since he next have known that there is no process by which the former could be brought about, save by a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. It could be declared, by logislative ensetment, that note been after a certain time should te beid as claves. Here is the difficulty: it is hard to teach there who do not wish to learn the difference he beid as claves. Here is the difficulty: it is hard to teach these who do not wish to learn the difference between abolitionism and eccapetration; they affect to disbelieve that the Republicans are not going to favor abolitioners, although that party has disclarmed any purpose of interfering with the institution in its present domain. As for connectpation, public sentiment will be the law which shall effect that, if it ever hand to the connect raffic. should be effected, incopendently of the negro traffic. The Republicars, as yet, have never shown any special fondness or talent for subverting Constitutions,

An intelligent traveler who has made the tour of mest of the States, and whose advantages for observa-

worth; be expressed the opinion that within five years such an event would barpen. Ouring the last Presides till election, an observer generally acute and accounter predicted that by the next election of this kind the party would be the most popular one in the State. It is impossible to divine what it may thave been had It is impossible to divine work it may thave been had not the National Union move divided its attempth some all at, as there are some yet who charich kindly feelings for the third ports, and do not wish at present to convect themselves with the Republicans until they are letter satisfied as to their intentions; they are swa ting the assurance that the latter have no serious contents in the constitution, either Governmental or

swa t ng the assurance that the latter have no serious everyment of the Constitution either Governmental or State. There are of that class to whom Pn lips had reference when he said there were those so third that they feared to sweep the c bwebs from the ratters lest the rief numbled it on them.

The rame opprobrom no longer attaches to the name—Republican—which was wort to be a-sociated with it; the term is no longer one to inspire fear, and calculated to frighten weak, nervous and creditions persons who have been accusteded to regard a Republican as one likely at any moment to offend against the peace and dignity of the State and his principles as something which instinctively remited one of negro insurrictions, guippewder plots, and other very agreeable differency; they cease to look upon him as a person surgeneria, and deserving ostracism. The vocabulary in

diversens; they cease to look upon him as a person sui generis, and deserving ostracism. The vocabulary in these regi us is undergoing a modification and revision, and already a new signification is being given by most people to the terms Abolitionist and Republic in, which are being properly expanded. They had been unnaturally allied by the enemies of the lawer.

What is suddeed this vast revulsion in public feeling in respect to Republicanism in a State which is vie wed as Scothern? The primary cause is the increased early between of the subject, the explanation of the decirines of the party, and disclosure of the fact that there is nothing very obnoxious in those doctrines. The masses are becoming posted as to the matives of the party, and fing their purposes noble and command there is nothing very obnexious in those doctrines. The na see are becoming posted as to the mitives of the party, and fine their purposes nobe and command able, and they cannot be percuaded any longer to anothermatize every individual because he enterta as such semiments. The Press in the State has done much to contribute to this end; spinious have been freely ventilates, ideas have been josted until almost a projer understanding has been arrived at. By the continued spitation of the question in the columns of the new-papers, the friends of the cause have succeeded in demonstrating to the people that there is nothing in the platform adverse to the best interests of the Dismind State, but upon the currary, that the principles advocated are those best adapted to the proprinciples advoca ed are those best adapted to the pro-motion of her well being as a State. The erroneous impressions which had obtained respecting the designs the party, have, in a great measure, been removed and have given place to sound and correct views, with convictions by no means nefavorable to this organiza-

THE OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: For the benefit of those interested in the devel-

opports of the mineral resources of our country, the following facts are submitted: The exist-nee in superabendance of Petrol-um in Western Pennsylvanis, and especially in Crawford and Venango Counties, is new cemonstrated to the satisfaction of the most iner dulous. No longer is it considered a rumor, the truth of which cannot be relied upon, but reports which heretofore have been termed exaggerated, and which, to those who never witnessed the "operations" in the oil regions appeared as incredible as the scenes brought before the mind by a perusal of the t-les of brought before the mind by a perusal of the teles of Arabian Nghis, astomning as they are, are nevertheless true. Should it be the fortune of any who perusa this note to visit the famous region which literally flows, not with "milk and boney," but with Since oil we'd show them as ght of the "Elaphant" alics Cressley's we!, which will induce them to exclaim, as die the Queen of Sheba, "Toe half has not been told us." The great "Oil basin," as well as the center of the oil excitement, is the valley of Oil Creek. This Creek has its source in a small also of like name This Creek has its source in a small are of like name (which n me was applied to it on account of its numerous oil springs) squared in Crawford County. At or tear 20 miles from the lake, and about the same distance from the confluence of 0.1 C cok and the al-legtery, are the most prolific springs in the whole "greasy," regin. The first well was drilled and worked by Col Drake, one of the "Rock 0.1" Co, who covers great credit as the originator of the pres-entremmerative oil trade. Natwishstanding streamons on the steepth of seventy feet was amply repaid for his labor by an astoriebing dow of oil. This well yields about eight barrels cally, which at first was truly as onlying; but others have so exceeded it in the amount produced that it is now one of the "miniature" around produced that it is now one of the "ministare" wells. Incised by Cel Brake's success, others commenced drilling, none of which have been unsuccessful. Among the most noted ones in operation is the Barnedali well, which produces twenty barie's per twenty-four hours. This is considered as Well No. 2 in respect to quantity. None, however, have been so eminer mly successful as D. Crossley, csq., who is certainly deserving of success, who, contrast to his expectations, found of in great abundance; his most sanguine hopes being more than realized. His spring is similarly for the right bank of Oil Cross, about two miles below Tausvule. The location would not by namy be considered an extra one, but, by drilling 140 feet, he secured his present well. Allow me here to give a sketch of what I saw at this spring. On Thordey more it g, March 29, there was pumped from this wed ten quaits of oil and water in 45 seconds, of which two fallows were oil. Now make your calculation, friends. Two gallons in three-quarters of a minute; 22 sallors per minute; 160 gallons per hoar, and 3480 callors per minute; 160 gallons per hoar, or 96 berrels, each c marning 49 and 3,480 gallons or 96 berrels, each c making 40 gallons doily. This at the very low price of 25 cents per gallon, amounts to 5960 a day—3300,480 in a year, allowing the usual number of working days (313)! This will is emphatically the eighth wonder of the

world, and Crossley prospectively the richest man.
There are also various other wells in operation, among the most noted of which are the McClintock, Evals, Hebbard, &c. There wells are doing a good

1. may here be remarked that different wells yield oil of different degrees of purity, the one producing the purest oil being situated at or near the mouth of the creek. There are numerous communics now drilin the creek. There are numerous come after now or in gentoo numerous to ments in a more the most proming to of which are Dale & Co., of Tonessa. The number of wells being drilled can scarcely be estimated with accuracy, oil being found along the creek from its source to the Allegbeny river, a distance of forty miles. It is said that 150 would be an estimate

not a xoggers'ed. The excitement in this region is intense, Crawford the excrement in this region is intense, Crawford and Venerge counties pre-entity an appearance similar to that of California, when its vast mineral resources were first discovered, and Timeville—the metripolis of the "oil kingdom"—has empeatically becars a modern San Francisco. Present indications predict a change in the "order of exercises" in Western Perneylvania. For the usual routine of affairs everything leabarg's and mactive—no sind of commer-cial excitements, for these "non-desirables"—we pro-pose to substitute all the apvantages of active comto the world that the e-real hills and rocks of Venan-go Coun y were not created in valu.

Specim no of oil may be seen at Schlesselin Bros. & Co., New-York City.

A. M.

Six: Having been actively engaged in the recent

canvass in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, I would

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

beg space to record some of my observations in those States. In New-Hampehire, I found the work of preparation had been commenced in season, the sturdy farmers of the Granite State appreciating the necessity of sowing their seed some months before the time of hervest. Menths before the election, the State Committee, under the direction of the Hon. Edward H. Rollins, whose estimates have been so wonderfully secti ate, precined and distributed 3,500 copies of the Helper Compend, and the county and local committees hae probably distributed as many more. Wherever I went, in all parts of the State, I was certain to find a copy of this work lying on the table with the Family Bible, and there was consequently a thorough and pervading knowledge of the bad economy and influence, financially, educationally, socially and morally, of that blighting system of Slavery which our leading Democrats are laboring to extend over our free Territories. If, not also that great pains had been taken to enlighter our irrib fellow-citizens in regard to leading Republican measures, especially as to the benefican measure of Land for the Landless and Homes for the Homeless, "without money and witt out price." As the legitimate result of these efforts, a majority of Irishners in New-Hampshire voted the Reauthican tietet; so they would everywhere, if similar means were employed to cubighten them. I know the Irish character. My better half is half an Irishman, and a better half I could not desire. Tell them the story of the price cutton of Powers and Crang de by the slave-holders; show them the influence of the cruel and bloody system of Slavery and the beneficence of our Hemestead measure, and they will not follow Charles O'Conor but Dantel O'Conorll, a troor representative finercially, educationally, socially and morally, of that O Conor but Daniel O Connell, a truer representative of the Iris' hear —that Daniel O Connell who refused at of time past, took occasion to inquire how long we supposed it would be before Delaware would elect a Republican Congressman, squarely on Republican grounds. Our views were given for what they were

the blood-money sent over to Conciliation Hall from American slaveholders, to aid the sucred cause of Re-peal and Reformation, was indignantly rejected from the Ires treasury, and sent back to the tyrans and operators of manaind.

In Connection though I attended Conventions work

In Connectiont though I attended Conventions work can and an etimes twice a day after the New-frampebire election up to the end of the canvass, and though the context was conducted with great spirit and energy, there did not seem to have been such thorough and early preparation by the diffusion of shoumen's or by organized efforts to enlighten those who are decrived and imposed upon by the leaders of the Siavory extending Democracy. Ours is a struggle between light and darkness. If we would succeed in creating a glorious a thus seem for the cause of Freedom, our actions of our works must respond to the original and all creating fist, "Let there be light," by flooding the country with information on the subject of the Homecountry with information on the subject of the Homesead measure, and the cruelty and impolicy of extending, or encouraging either of the twin releas of barbarism. We must convince our fellow-citizens that fab-erty, like positives, is profitable for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come.

WHAT WE SHALL DO WITH THE NEGRO

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I not ced in your paper yesterday an amide with the above title, dated from Washington, and igned by "J.S P." The writer asks the quession which is frequently propounded in these days, and by your permission I will endeavor to answer it. I does it to be unnecreasy to spend a moment in examination of the writer's argument in favor of getting rid of us for he condemns it himself, by pronouncing it to be "cruel and unchristian." Whatever else there way te wrong in the article of J. S. P., his judgment against himself is certainly true. Let us hope to see him follow is own convictions, and attempt no more to advocate measure that is both "cruel and unchristian."

Humanity, the spirit of the age, and the precepts of the Christian religion, teach the great American white people to do those things which I shall mention, to their fellow colored Americans. Give us our natural end inalienable rights, with which all men are enand inalienable rights, with which all men are endowed. Give us freedom to enjoy our own life, liberty, and purent of happiness. Give us bask our plundered homes, and our heart broken wives, and beloved children, and friends whom you have torn from us, and det med to a avery were than death. Hinder us not in obtaining an honestlivelihood by the sweat of our house. Do not he mus in and try to extruminate us. Extend to us not we born citizens the same priviles or that you give to foreigners, no matter how ignorant, and debased they may be. Prantice toward us your highson-ding principles of Democracy. Bl tout from your statute and constitutional codes those disgraceful and proscriptive laws which you have coacted a sainst uscesse to deevil, learn to do well relieve the oppressed, cesse to de evil, learn to do well relieve the oppressed, plead for the widow. Give us the Bible published in plead for the widow. Give us the Bible published in your own language, and proach the Geopel to the poor, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land. Open your schoole and seats of learning to us. Welcome the honest, industrious, and enterprising among us to your workshops, and to the broad acres of the public densin, and to your counting-houses. Do not cloud the opening genius of our children nor creat their bucking intellects. Give us fair play in God's wide, green earth; and when white men and black mea meet, let both "keep to the right, and mind their hunings."

If birth, long years of nurequited tail, and large conributions to tre wealth of the nat on entitle people to the claims of nativity and entizenship, then containty no the claims of nativity and citizenship, then containty no class of people in this country can go before us. On these grounds, we have much higher claims to this country than many who are perplexed in giving a solution to the unnecessarily vexed question, "What shault we do with the negrod". This is our country. With sill terfan'ts, we town her still. We cannot be driven from it except by brute force, and surely the great, Christian, American people do not contemplate such a dishol cal act. No, there are millions of whice people in the land who would not see the deed perpetuated. And we conselves, feeble as we are, would resist unto the hitter and and an act, and accessing to the And we correctes, feeble as we are, would resist onte the bitter end such an act, and appealing to the good and brave of all mankind, we would leave our bones to bleach on our native shores, and our spirits would go up to flood to accuse you at the judg-ment. My own mind favore emigration. I am for African civilization and negro nationality, somewhere, wherever I may choose. But I reject as I do deadly poison, any a tempt of the white becole to expatriate Air can civilization and negro nationality, somewhere, wherever I may choose. But I reject as I do deadly poison, any a tempt of the white people to expatriate us, or to force us to leave our native land. On this point I sreak the sentiment of every member of the Artican Civilization Society, both white and black. No living men will oppose more than we will any coercive measures in removing our people. We black men know how to suffer, and are ready to endare more in the defense of the few rights we have.

Neither do we desire to put our cause of African civilization into the slippery hands of politics. We want no political party, as such, to medale with ne. If the Republicans put that plank in their platform, but after black men will stand on it. We say to printes, Hends off. We invite Christians and philaothropiess, of every shade of anti-Slavery opinion, to assist us in our

every shade of arti-Slavery opinion, to assist us in our free and vo un'ary emigration to any part of the world we may choose—to Central America, Hayti, the free we may choose—to Central America. Hayti, the free West India Islands, or to Africa. Come wisely to our help, and you will do us good. Come on the broad ground of Christian love, and make some restination for years of wrong doings. If you take any other stope, you will injure the cause. Many colored people are in layor of our plan, and many are not. We, the black people, are the principal parties in this matter, and it some wisdom in their advecacy of this glorious and

growing cause. Respectfully.

New York, March 12. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: One word as to the growth of Freedom in Wes ern Virginia. It will be remembered how the Slave Power asserted and maintained its absolute "reign of terror" in 1856. Since then, the spirit of Freedom has been constantly, and considering the circounstances, rapidly rising in that region. We have had an excellent daily and semi-weekly paper, The Wheeling Intelligencer, and three weekly papers, adv. caring the cause of Republican equality, for some time established, and now we have the cheering news of another just coming into existence. There is a moral in i s history which will show that God still reigns in

His providence, and has not ceased to make "the wrath

of nap praise bim." About a year ago, a Methodist class-leader in the vidage of Pruntytown, the seat of Taylor County, with the sid of a member of his class, sold to a negrotrader a young chuttel, who was also a member of his class and family; and the simple story, as told by a newspaper of that village, sent a thrill of horror through the bearts of thousands of Christian men and women in all parts of the country. For this act the master and his agent were promptly excommunicated by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Western Virginia. An exciting controversy acces, extending to surrounding countries and aberbing and ergressing much thought and discussion. The efflor of the paper, who had simed at the strictest imparishing, was so reverely denounced by the Pro-Slavery party as to cause h m to reply spiritedly in his own defence; and the examination of the subject thus started in now showing its glorious fruits in bringing the paper to the side of truth and humanity. My acquaintance and correspondence in the region enable me to know that several other papers are now trembling in the balance, and, with a very trifling weight on the right side, will be brought to our support in the great struggle of our time and country. I will only a til, thus the intercourse between the North and the South, and the better understanding caused by emigration to Virginia the last three years, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company, are the great indicating reasons for these most beneficert and graffying reasons. trader a young chattel, who was also a member of bie reasons for these most beceficent and gratifying re-tults. John C. Underweedt.

PILOT LAWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Your report of the Pilot case is wrong. The Court did not decide that "the State law was void." It decided that the State had no jurisdiction cusside of the headlands of the barbor, and that the law of Coathe headlands of the barbor, and that the law of Coagress of 1852, passed to create pilets for shamors, applied to see going vessels. The Coart would hardly venture to say that the State laws were unconstitutional in the face of the act of Congress of 1789, which recognized the right of the State to enact Pilet Laws, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Court says, "that although Congress has legislated on this subject, its leads tion "nanifests an intention, with a single exception, not "to regulate this subject, but to leave its regulation to "the several States."

G. W. S.

-A little girl named Armstrong, aged about nine years, living near Milwaukee, was burned to death on the afternoon of the 26th. She was playing with other children near a burning brush-heap, when her clother took fire, and, before assistance could be rendered, she was burned to a crisr.